This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news notes and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor accurately in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is free to combat it.—Jefferson.

WHOLE NO. 1458 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 12

EDITORIALS

Social Security For the Masses Must Not Be Held Back

Progressive forces throughout the United States will join with the American Federation of Labor in regretting the action of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives in refusing to recommend legislation at this session of Congress extending the benefits of the Social Security Act to some 6,425,000 persons now excluded from its provisions, including farm laborers, domestic servants, bank workers, seamen and employes of non-charitable organizations.

The 1938 convention of the American Federation of Labor declared that "every person who leads a useful productive life has a right to security after passing the prime of productive service," and that therefore the "coverage of old-age benefits should be widened to include all employed persons, including the self-employed."

This broader coverage was also approved by the Advisory Council on Social Security, whose members, including many representative American citizens from employer and employe groups and the public, and by the Social Security Board, representing the President.

The enactment of the Social Security Act was one of the most commendable social achievements in the history of the United States. Its provisions lessen the fear and insecurity of millions of persons who are entitled to its benefits. But fear and insecurity are still present in the lives of millions more who by all the standards of justice are just as much entitled to social security when old age approaches as are those already protected in a modest way by the provisions of the Social Security Act.

With the underlying and indisputable justice of extending the Social Security Act to include a few millions of those now barred from its benefits so plainly apparent, it is to be hoped that the Ways and Means Committee will reconsider its decision and recommend amendments to the Act to include at least the 6,425,000 persons estimated to be employed as farm laborers, domestic servants, bank workers, seamen and workers in non-charitable organizations.

Labor Board's Bias Puts Company Union Tinge on A. F. of L. Units

The wholly unwarranted prejudice of the National Labor Relations Board against the American Federation of Labor is strikingly revealed in some of the Board's decisions which clearly show a congenital tendency to attach the status of company unions to A. F. of L. affiliates and to use this preposterous predilection as the basis for tortured interpretations of the National Labor Relations Act—interpretations designed not to promote collective bargaining which is the policy underlying the Act but to discriminate against the principles of trade unionism that are an integral part of the American Federation of Labor.

These tortured interpretations have frequently mechanized the Labor Board's decisions invalidating agreements with employers legally negotiated by unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1938 convention of the Federation gave specific expression to the evidence of this sort of maladministration by the National Labor Relations Board in connection with the Board's decision in the case involving the Consolidated Edison Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate. The Council's report, which the convention adopted as its own declaration, said:

"By virtue of its decisions the Board has, by implication at least, placed American Federation of Labor unions in the category of company unions and has caused to be visited upon American Federation of Labor unions the same punishment as has been visited upon company unions.

"In the Consolidated Edison Company case involving the C. I. O. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the I. B. E. W. had secured a contract recognizing it as the bargaining agency for its own members. The Board set aside the contract and used language which fails to conceal the finding that it looks upon the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a company union. This case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York. The Court held that there was no justifiable reason for invalidating this contract and authorized the company and the I. B. E. W. to immediately enter into new contracts upon the same terms and conditions as those which were invalidated by the Board."

This indictment of the illegal action of the Labor Board was presented to the A. F. of L. Convention on October 18, 1938. On December 5, 1938, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes, that the Labor Board "was without authority" to issue its order invalidating the agreement between the International Brotherhood and the Consolidated Edison Company.

It is to prevent such monstrous perversions of authority as the Labor Board established in the Consolidated Edison Company case that the American Federation of Labor is sponsoring the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act contained in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Barden of North Carolina.

The Government Reorganization Bill

The Government Reorganization bill passed by the Senate is much more limited in scope than the reorganization measure rejected last year. It does, however, reflect greater harmony with the basic principles of our Government.

The former reorganization bill was characterized by its sweeping delegation of Congressional authority to the Executive Branch of the Government. This was one of the main reasons that led the American Federation of Labor to oppose its enactment. The Federation believed that Congress should retain all its constitutional authority in conformity with the principles and procedure of democratic government. Much of the delegation of legislative power contained in the former bill was omitted from the present measure.

The 1938 bill also abolished the three-man Civil Service Commission and substituted therefor a one-man civil service administrator with dictatorial powers. The American Federation of Labor, expressing its own view and the view of its affiliated organizations composed of government employes militantly opposed the abolition of the three-man Civil Service Commission as against the public interest and insisted that it be made an independent establishment. The Commission is exempted from the provisions of the present bill.

The American Federation of Labor also consistently and persistently demanded the preservation of the United States Employes Compensation Commission, which administers the Federal workmen's compensation law, as an independent establishment. The Commission is exempted from the provisions of the bill passed by the Senate.

In addition, the American Federation of Labor insisted that any Executive Order issued by the President under the Reorganization Bill should not be effective until approved by a majority vote of both the Senate and the House of Representatives. This important principle is found in the provi-

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Typographical Union Negotiates Closed Shop Agreement With Phelps Publishing Company

Springfield Firm Publishes Forty Magazines With National Circulation; Dual Union Scheduled for Discard.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

In the March issue of the Typographical Journal, the official publication of the International Typographical Union, C. M. Baker, president of the I. T. U., gives an interesting account of the negotiation of a closed shop agreement with the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Vt., through which forty magazines were added to the list of union-made publications.

Mr. Baker's article follows:

"It can be done!

"In 1921 a large publishing plant in New England went nonunion. At the time an injunction against the union was obtained.

"Throughout the months of 1937 and 1938 when the wave of organizational psychology was at its height, we were told that it was impossible to organize this plant. Finally a dual organization issued a charter to a union covering all the production workers in the plant, including composing room.

"But—it has been done!

"On December 29th Representative Whittle secured a closed shop, approved contract with that particular firm—the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Vt. A special meeting of Springfield Typographical Union was Thursday evening, December 30th, thirty-four closed shop jobs were added to the jurisdiction of the union. All composing room employes, including foreman and proofreaders, became members of Springfield Typographical through this transfer fee.

"This plant, which is capable of printing any size job, regularly produces some forty magazines of national circulation. Among the periodicals printed by the Phelps Publishing Company are the following:

"Arts & Sports, Astrology Guide, Championship Crossword Puzzle, Champion Sports, Complete Love, Eerie Mysteries, Everyday Photography, Flying Aces, Let's Laugh, Love Fiction, Psychology Guide, Radio Craft, Radio Television, Red Seal Western, Ring, Romance Roundup,

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A. F. L. Unions Destroyed by Labor Board's "Bargaining Unit" Rule

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The unconcealed purpose of the National Labor Relations Board to ignore the intent of Congress in determining what shall constitute an appropriate bargaining unit for collective bargaining under the National Labor Relations Act, and to use administrative authority to build up C. I. O. unions and weaken unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is clearly revealed in numerous edicts of the Board.

After a thorough survey of the Labor Board's unwarranted decisions in the bargaining unit field, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1938 convention of the Federation specifically declared that the Board was using its usurped power to "throttle and destroy" A. F. of L. unions. On this subversive policy, the Council's report, which the convention adopted as its own declaration, said:

"The Board has abused its powers in determining limitations of the bargaining unit. Bit by bit the Board has assumed extraordinary powers in determining the unit for bargaining. It reached its culmination in the so-called Pacific Coast Longshoremen's case. The Board held all the employers of the Pacific Coast ports and all employes of the Pacific Coast ports to constitute a single unit for bargaining. Thus the city of Tacoma has an overwhelming majority of employes who are members of the American Federation of Labor. Yet the Board has held that the C. I. O. will bargain for all the employes of Tacoma including the American Federation of Labor majority because of the claimed majority by the C. I. O. of the entire coast. Here the Board has established the American Federation of Labor union, because a union which cannot bargain for its members cannot function.

"The Board is a product of the philosophy of Edwin S. Smith and Donald Wakefield Smith to foster industrial unions to the detriment of American Federation of Labor unions. This case is a precedent for combining all steel, automobile and other industries in similar large industries and all the employers in these respective industries as one unit, so as to effectively throttle and destroy individual American Federation of Labor unions because the number of employes to be the aggregate in the American Federation of Labor unions in these industries may be less than the aggregate members in the C. I. O. unions."

Prevention of the continued usurpation of authority by the Labor Board to use the appropriate bargaining provision of the Labor Relations Act to cripple and kill American Federation of Labor unions for the benefit of the C. I. O. outfit is one of the objects of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and contained in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Barden of North Carolina.

BAN ON ARMS FOR ANTI-UNION USE IS ASKED BY SENATE GROUP

Civil Liberties Committee Reveals Large Supplies of Munitions Purchased by Corporations to Terrorize Employes Against Labor Organization.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, which for two years studied industrial disputes with emphasis on various forms of violence used by anti-union employers in their warfare against organized labor, has sponsored a bill to forbid the sale of gas or firearms to industrial concerns for use in any kind of labor dispute.

The committee, consisting of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, chairman, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, also urged that movements of armed company police and strike guards be positively restricted to plant property.

According to the committee's report, corporations during the years 1933-37 purchased arms and ammunition which fall in no category except the combined. The money spent for tear and sickening gas during this period totaled $1,255,215, most of this sum being paid "chiefly during or in anticipation of strikes."

Gas Bought by Republic Steel

"In fact," the report stated, "the corporation purchasing the largest quantity in the country, the Republic Steel Company, bought four times as much as the largest law-enforcement purchaser."

The report listed eighty corporations and associations as having each purchased more than $1,000 worth of gas and sickening bombs. It also cited studies, adding that these corporations "form the backbone of large-scale industrial enterprise."

Heavy Purchasers Listed

The largest law-enforcement purchases by a single agency, the Ohio National Guard, totaled $30,059.59, the report said, but larger purchases were shown by four industrial organizations, the Republic Steel corporation, the United States Steel Corporation, the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the General Motors Corporation.

Furnished Arms to Police

The committee reported that "over 80 per cent of these purchases were made during or in anticipation of labor trouble" and discussed cases in which corporations had not only armed private guards but had supplied arms and gas to police departments.

Condemning the practice of arms purchase as usually based on anti-

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Housing Chief Visions Homes For 150,000 Low Income Families

Straus Says 155 Cities Are Participating in Program Which Provides Pay Envelopes for Thousands of Unemployed Every Month.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—One hundred per cent optimism with regard to the progress being made in slum clearance and providing comfortable dwellings for those workers whom employers refuse to pay decent wages was expressed by Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority, in an address given on the National Radiobroadcasting Company.

With over 5,000 dwellings for low income groups being constructed every month, Administrator Straus said, the United States Housing Authority is no less army, Mr. Straus visioned the completion in two years of homes for at least 150,000 families under the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Emphasizing the fact that 155 cities in 29 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico are now participating in the slum clearance and rehousing program, Mr. Straus said:

"It is almost a year to the day since the first loan contract for a public housing project was approved by President Roosevelt. Today there are public housing projects under loan contract in 89 localities.

"When completed, a year hence, these projects will provide new homes for 70,000 families now living in the slums.

"The men employed in construction of these projects are being paid prevailing wages. They are employed by private contractors under normal working conditions.

"This is only the beginning. Every month from now on at least 5,000 additional new homes will go into construction. Every month 5,000 or 10,000 men, now unemployed, will join the ranks of those gainfully employed either in the construction industry or in the factories and plants of the nation which provides the sinews of construction."

Taking up the scheduled program of housing for low income groups, Mr. Straus declared:

"The United States Housing Act enacted by the Congress in 1937 established slum clearance and rehousing on a permanent and more economical basis.

"Today, 18 months later, $650,000,-

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500 OFFICE WORKERS QUIT C. I. O.; JOIN THE A. F. OF L.

Members of Lewis Group in New York Claim It is Dominated by Communists.

New York, N. Y. (APLWNS)—Approximately five hundred office workers, members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, Local No. 16, affiliated with John L. Lewis's Congress of Industrial Organizations, at a meeting held at the Manhattan Center on October 20, voted to leave the Lewis organization and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor through its Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union.

The action was adopted at the meeting charged that Local 16 was dominated by Communists who take orders from the Communist party and run the union by "gag rule."

The resolution to join the A. F. of L. was carried by a vote of 474 to 25. Represented at the meeting were office employes of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, which left the C. I. O. several months ago; League for Industrial Democracy, Union Health Centre, Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, Jew-

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Executive Council of American Federation Of Labor Issues Statement on Questions Under Consideration by A.F.L.-C.I.O. Peace Conference

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—*On March 15, 1939, President Green of the American Federation of Labor summoned the Executive Council of the Federation to meet in special session on March 22 in Washington to consider matters relating to the peace negotiations in progress in behalf of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. Mr. Green took this action after receiving a report from the committee representing the American Federation of Labor on the status of the negotiations.*

In a statement announcing the convening of the Executive Council, the American Federation of Labor said:

"It appeared from the committee's report that during discussion of the A. F. of L.'s peace proposal the question was raised at the sessions of the joint conference committee in New York this week as to the terms and conditions under which the unions which originally left the A. F. of L. to form the C. I. O. could now return to the A. F. of L.

"It was pointed out that several of these unions have extended the jurisdiction under which they formerly operated under A. F. of L. charters to new branches of industry.

"The Executive Council will be asked to decide at its meeting on March 22 whether these unions could be readmitted to the American Federation of Labor with charters covering the new jurisdiction they have assumed or whether their jurisdiction would be limited to the same fields as covered by their former charters."

On March 23, at the conclusion of a two-day session, the Executive Council issued the following statement covering the questions submitted by the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Committee, and, in addition, urging the appropriate action of Congress to hold immediate hearings on the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the American Federation of Labor:

"Prompted by a realization of its responsibility to its constituent organizations, conscious of its duty to all of organized labor for bringing about unity in the family of labor, and appreciative of its relationship to the general public and general well-being, the Executive Council has in all phases the causes for the present dissension in the ranks of labor as well as efforts made and being made to adjust pending differences and effect a reunited labor movement.

"In this connection the Executive Council considered the appeal recently made by the President of the United States as well as the report submitted by the Conference Committee representing the American Federation of Labor.

"The Executive Council would want the President of the United States to know that it is in complete sympathy with his appeal and is ready and prepared to render every service possible toward the attainment of that objective consistent with the organic structure and form of the American Federation of Labor.

"It would also have organized labor understand that it recognizes the imperative necessity for unity in our labor movement as well as for order in our industrial life.

"Further, it would have both management and labor know that it is prepared to go to any reasonable length to accomplish that purpose.

"At the same time it is clear that the Executive Council cannot go beyond the powers and authorities delegated to it or disregard or trespass upon the rights, privileges and prerogatives of affiliated National and International unions.

"Consistent with the foregoing it authorized the Conference Committee to proceed as heretofore and continue in its endeavor and to do all in its power to effect a possible adjustment and reunite organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"In so doing we express regret that during current negotiations the Chief Executive of the C. I. O. has found occasion not only to criticize the officials of the American Federation of Labor and members of the Executive Council, but to indicate a procedure and manifest a determination that may make more difficult the consideration of pending differences upon a mutually satisfactory basis.

"We hold that bitterness, prejudice, name calling, et cetera cannot contribute anything to a fair and equitable adjustment of differences that divide the ranks of labor. It is our purpose not to engage in such a procedure or practice, and we would appeal to our affiliates to be guided accordingly.

"At the same time we hold that current negotiations ought and must not retard our efforts and that of our affiliates in organizing the unorganized and in securing for them and all others made to labor, weaken or destroy our organizations.

"It is under further purpose and determination to carry out our legislative program as decreed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"We call upon Congress not to be influenced in its judgment upon pending legislation by considerations based upon current events.

"We refer specifically to the amendments proposed to the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"We hold that further delay of hearings in this case will lead to serious misunderstandings.

"In this connection we hand it is our belief that an immediate hearing will tend largely to clarify the present situation and aid rather than injure current negotiations for an adjustment of existing differences.

"Further delay cannot be attributed to impartial desire for the adjustment of a serious situation for it could only contribute to the advantage of one party to the controversy."

A. F. of L. Opens Western Office

Frisco Headquarters in Charge of Meyer Lewis Plans Organization Drives in Several States; Fight Will Be Waged Against Employers' Anti-Union Schemes.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor is establishing a Western office in San Francisco to promote intensified organization work in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States. Special attention will be given to uncovering the subversive anti-union propaganda carried on by employers' organizations, the tangible results of which were the notorious anti-union referendum bills submitted to the voters in California and Oregon last November. The measure was defeated in California but became a law in Oregon.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., announced that the new headquarters would be opened immediately in San Francisco, with Meyer L. Lewis, experienced A. F. of L. organizer, in charge.

As Western representative of the A. F. of L., Mr. Lewis will supervise organization drives of the Federation in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States.

"This territory," President Green said, "is becoming increasingly important industrially. The American Federation of Labor will leave no stone unturned in a determined effort to bring to the workers of the West the benefits of organization.

"Furthermore, reactionary employer interests have leagued together to foment anti-union activities in this re-

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HOTEL WORKERS UNION WINS TWO-WEEK STRIKE

Settlement of Walkout Involving 15 Hotels in Nation's Capital Results In Many Benefits for Members of A. F. of L. Affiliate.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Approximately two thousand members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America, affiliates with the American Federation of Labor, ratified the settlement of the fourteen-day strike against thirteen hotels and one cafeteria here.

Following prolonged conferences between representatives of the union and the hotel managers, negotiated by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of Conciliation in the U. S. Department of Labor, the union yielded on its original demand for a closed shop agreement, but secured many other favorable conditions. The agreement included the following terms:

Employers first shall apply to the union for any new employe required, whether a waiter or a waitress work. If the union is unable to supply the help within 24 hours, the employer shall secure the help from other sources. The new employe must become a member of the union within two weeks after his employment.

Arbitration of Disputes

Another phase of the agreement provides that the employer shall have the right to direct and control the employe, including the right to lay-off, promote, transfer or discharge, provided no action is taken because of union activities. The union shall have the right to confer with the employer on resulting grievances.

In the event of a grievance or misunderstanding, another major point in the settlement provides for an ar-

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A. F. L. DRAFTSMEN WIN TWO PAY BOOST PACTS

Contracts Negotiated With New York Firms Carry Wage Increases Ranging From $15 to $20 Per Week.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York—Two collective bargaining and labor relations committees of Local 66 of the International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects' and Draftsmen's Unions of New York City, consisting of George H. Holland, Frank Wisler and J. Lawrence Raimist, has been successful in negotiating agreements with C. E. Halback and Company and the New American Iron and Steel Company, Inc. Both of these firms are members of the Allied Building Metals Industries, Inc.

The committee is indebted to Counselor Howard H. Spellman for his cooperation and advice in these negotiations.

Due to continued stalling on the part of the firms, it was only after the union was certified by the State Labor Relations Board that the firms

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Senate Probe of Pacific Coast Employers' Plot Against Unions Asked by A. F. of L.

Executive Council Claims Civil Rights Are Being Destroyed in California, Oregon and Washington; Wants Civil Liberties Committee to Investigate Anti-Labor Alliance of Employers and Detective Agencies.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, urged that the Senate of the United States provide the Senate Civil Liberties Committee with enough funds to enable the committee to thoroughly investigate the alleged illegal activities of organized employers and detective agencies in Pacific Coast States designed to cripple and destroy labor organizations and abolish the civil rights of citizens.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, consisting of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, chairman, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, has heretofore made exhaustive investigations of various forms of violence used by anti-labor employers in the United States to prevent the organization of the workers in trade unions and to knife strikes and similar legal activities of organized labor.

The resolution, which the Executive Council unanimously adopted, was submitted by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America. The text of the resolution follows:

"Because of the unjust and unlawful persecution of officials of legitimate labor unions in the States of California, Oregon and Washington, where the enemies of labor are willfully and deliberately plotting to destroy labor organizations, and because we believe that the civil rights of citizens in the United States have been trampled upon and ignored, and that labor officials have been persecuted and hounded and their liberties as American citizens destroyed, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in meeting assembled in Washington, D. C., this twenty-third day of March, 1939, do hereby resolve that the Executive officers of the American Federation of Labor request the Senate of the United States to appropriate sufficient money to the Sub-Committee of the Committee on Education and Labor, otherwise known as the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, for the purpose of continuing their investigation in the above-mentioned States to the end that the rights of workers and citizens of those States be protected against the unlawful acts of combinations of employers, detective agencies and other enemies of the workers."

MEAT CUTTERS SIGN UP TWO HOUSTON CONCERNS

Union Wages and Work Conditions for Employes of Houston Packing Company and Frederick Packing Company Secured in Agreements Negotiated by A. F. of L. Affiliate.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Houston, Texas.—The Houston Packing Company, largest independent meat packers in the South signed a closed shop agreement with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America this week, covering all of their 550 employes, J. Frank Chadick, General Organizer for the Amalgamated, announced.

Under the terms of the contract all employes, with certain stated exceptions, must become members of the Amalgamated within thirty days after they are employed. The agreement carries a continuation clause and provides for arbitration of grievances in

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sion of the present bill that the President's plans will become operative within 60 days after submission to Congress, unless both House and Senate disapprove.

Thus the three fundamental principles enunciated by the American Federation of Labor for incorporation in the Government Reorganization bill—retention of the present three-man Civil Service Commission and its retention as an independent establishment, the retention of the United States Employees Compensation Commission as an independent establishment, and approval by Congress of plans by the President in connection with reorganization—are all found in the measure passed by the Senate and scheduled to become statute law.

Persistence in the preservation of democratic institutions of government has won.

Road Building by WPA Workers

Quite frequently critics of the Government's commendable policy of providing work relief for millions of the jobless whom those who own and control work opportunities have barred from employment sneer at the alleged useless labor performed by the unemployed who are given temporary part-time jobs on the projects administered by the Works Progress Administration.

Statistics on the work performed by WPA workers on our highways during the four-month period from July to November, 1938, made public by Colonel F. C. Harrington, Works Progress Administrator, reveal the essential falsity of the charges against the WPA workers and indicate the social value of their services.

Colonel Harrington pointed out that during the four months "more than 30,000 miles of roads and streets, the largest portion of which was in the rural areas, were built and improved by WPA workers."

In addition, more than 4,000 new bridges and 62,000 new culverts were completed, and 1,500 miles of sidewalks and paths and more than 56,000,000 linear feet of roadside drainage ditches were constructed or improved.

These figures, the report said, represent only projects brought to completion during the four-month period and do not include work done on approximately 10,300 other highway projects which were still in operation at the end of the period.

In explaining the public benefits of this rural highway construction program Colonel Harrington said that roads are the vital lifeline of commerce to millions of farmers throughout the country, being in many instances their only access to urban markets. Many of these have been in a poor state of repair and impassable during much of the year. But under the impulse of the WPA during the last three and one-half years "tens of thousands of miles of such farm-to-market roads" have been "converted into all-weather usefulness."

Evidently the three million able-bodied jobless provided with temporary employment by the Government on work relief projects are performing important functions in constructing public improvements for the benefit of the community.

BAN ON ARMS FOR ANTI-UNION USE IS ASKED BY SENATE GROUP

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unionism motives, the report asserted:

"The fact that industrial purchasers of munitions frequently resort to all manner of subterfuge to conceal their purchase and possession of arms and gas from their own employes is significantly indicative of the purposes for which such munitions are bought.

Bootleg Tactics Used

"The munitions companies, in their business methods, accept the state of affairs and carry on their trade in a manner which approximates the secrecy and evasion that characterizes bootlegging.

"Deliveries are made and invoices sent in relation to the homes of officials far from the plants; records are kept in blind or in fragmentary form; payments are made through disreputable intermediaries and are in cash; invoices are written up in misleading terms, and sometimes the munitions companies are not even informed of the identity of the actual purchasers."

Pennsylvania Senator Wants State Employes Barred From Becoming Members of Unions

Harrisburg, Pa. (AFLWNS).—If Senator George Woodward, a Philadelphia millionaire, has his way all employes of the State of Pennsylvania will be prohibited from membership in labor unions.

A bill which Mr. Woodward has introduced in the Senate includes the following provision:

"No person holding any office or position of profit under the Commonwealth, shall by reason of such employment at the same time a member of a labor union or labor organization. Membership in a labor union or similar organization is hereby declared incompatible with employment under the Commonwealth."

A clause in the measure, however, would not rule out membership held by those present in office at the time it went into effect. It was explained that under this clause skilled workers who are now union workers, by virtue of their crafts or trades would not have to surrender their union membership upon being employed by the State. The bill would apply, for example, to Lewis J. Hines, Secretary of Labor and Industry, and Harold J. Director of Employment, at the same time a member of a labor union or labor organization. Membership in a labor union or similar organization is hereby declared incompatible

WORK FOR JOBLESS SEEN UNDER WOOL LABEL BILL

Gorman Charges Mill Owners With Delaying Enactment of Measure Which Would Provide Employment For Thousands of Textile Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The enactment of the wool products labeling bill is being purposely delayed by the action of woolen mill employers in offering a deluge of amendments to the measure, Francis J. Gorman, president of the United Textile Workers of America, charged in a statement before a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee holding hearings on the bill.

He said the measure, if passed, would provide work for many unemployed wool workers and over 100,000 textile workers in that division of the textile industry.

Col. Charles F. H. Johnson, president of Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., indorsed the measure, declaring that his company already labels its products, he expressed the belief that "labeling has increased our sales tremendously," adding: "There is nothing to be feared that labels would 'scare off' consumers."

N. Y. JEWELRY WORKERS WIN VACATIONS WITH PAY

New Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Affiliate Also Includes 55-Hour Week and Minimum Wages.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

New York, N. Y.—Members of Local No. 1 of the International Jewelry Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are jubilant over their success in securing one week's vacation with pay on the new two-year agreement negotiated with the Precious Jewelry Manufacturers here, their main point in spite of the former agreement, such as the 35-hour week, minimum wages, etc., remain intact.

Samuel E. Boardsley, general secretary-treasurer of the International Union, gave this explanation of the method used to determine the compensation for vacation pay:

"All employes who are on the payroll of any shop for six months during the period between February 1, 1939, and January 31, 1940, are to receive three per cent of their wages, the same not to exceed one full week's pay. To illustrate: If a worker earns during the year $1,000 only because of slack work, he will receive $40; but if the same worker earns $2,000 or over and his wage is $50 per week, he will receive only one week's pay, namely, $50.

"The vacation period is to be the first week in July, 1940, and the entire industry will close down for that week. The total number coming under this vacation will be 2,500.

"This is the first vacation with pay ever granted by the employers in this trade."

RADIO PERFORMERS GIVEN PAY AWARD IN AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Arbitration Court of Australia has made an award covering artists, choristers actors and actresses employed by the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The award, which was agreed to by the Actors' Equity of Australia and the A.B.C., provides for a minimum rate for rehearsing and for broadcasting or transcasting of £4 a week; for experienced employes, except announcers, £4; and for choristers, male and female, £3.

For children's plays, and children's serials, the rate for each performance shall be £1 and 5 shillings for adults and 10 shillings 6 pence for children.

The minimum fee to be paid to any artist for a broadcast engagement within be £2 and 2 shillings.

In regard to actors and actresses, engaged casually in connection with plays, a basic fee of £2 and 2 shillings will be paid to include performance and two rehearsals. Extra rehearsals will be paid at the rate of 10 shillings and 6 pence a rehearsal. In cases of exceptionally heavy leading parts, £3 and 1 shilling may be added to the fee, subject to not more than two artists in any one production.

A maximum of £2 and 2 shillings, to include all rehearsals, shall be paid to artists who are beginning radio work, and who are not established stage players.

LUMBER WORKERS VOTE FOR A. F. OF L. UNION

Bloedel Donovan Mill Employes, Bellingham, Wash., Turn Against C. I. O. Unit in Election for Collective Bargaining Agency.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Bellingham, Wash.—Local No. 2667, Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, won a majority over the C. I. O. affiliate in the election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative for the employes of Bloedel Donovan Lumber Mills here.

The election was held at the court house. Out of a total of 1,015 employes who cast their ballots, 538 voted for the A. F. of L. union and 477 for the C. I. O. union.

SHOE WORKERS CHOOSE A. F. OF L. AFFILIATE

Carlisle, Pa. (AFLWNS).—Employes of the Carlisle Shoe Company have selected the union as their bargaining agent, against the United Shoe Workers, C. I. O. affiliate.

The A. F. of L. union polled 377 votes, while the C. I. O. group registered only 172.

The election was conducted by representatives of the National Labor Relations Board, following two weeks of striking and picketing.

Wage Committee Asks 32½ Cents Per Hour National Minimum Pay For Textile Workers

Rayon, Cotton, Silk and Synthetic Workers Affected; No Differential in the South.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Industry Committee No. 2 of the Wage and Hour Administration recommended the establishment of 32½ cents an hour minimum wage in the textile industry, nation-wide basis in the manufacture of cotton, rayon, silk, and synthetic yarns or fabrics except knitted.

The recommendation embodied in what is known as "a progress report" submitted to Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, as the basis of a wage order to be authorized by law, was approved by the committee by a vote of 12 to 5.

About 600,000 wage earners are engaged in the industry under this committee's jurisdiction, of which about 365,000 are in cotton textiles, the largest important branch of the industry.

The economic section of the wage and hour division estimates that of the these 365,000, more than 120,000 wage earners are presently being paid less than 32½ cents an hour and will have their wages immediately increased should this minimum wage recommendation be given the force of law by a wage order.

In deciding against any differential in favor of southern mills the letter transmitting the report said:

"Under the code of the national industrial recovery act, the cotton textile industry paid a minimum wage of 32½ cents an hour in the South. Although differentials were allowed under the fair labor standards act if based on competitive conditions as affected by transportation, living and production costs, and on certain other bases, this committee, after an exhaustive study of these factors, decided in favor of an industry-wide minimum."

The wage minimum recommended is midway between the 25-cent minimum and the 40-cent goal to be established in seven years under the provision of the wage-hour act.

Advisory Committee on Occupations Hazardous For Minors Is Formed by Secretary of Labor

R. J. Watt of the A. F. of L. Included in Group Named to Aid Children's Bureau Under Wage and Hour Act.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee on Occupations Hazardous to Minors to advise with the Children's Bureau concerning the development of regulations in the field of the Bureau's work. The committee, consisting of sixteen persons, was established on recommendation of Miss Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau. Robert J. Watt of the American Federation of Labor, American Workers delegate to the International Labor Organization, is a member of the committee.

The Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor is given authority under section 3(1) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to find and by order to declare occupations to be particularly hazardous for the employment, of children between the ages of 16 and 18 years or detrimental to their health or well-being.

The members of the Advisory Committee, who will serve for a period of two years, are as follows: Grace Abbott, University of Chicago; Cyril O. Ainsworth, assistant secretary, American Standards Association, New York City; Courtenay Dinwiddie, general secretary, National Child Labor Committee, New York City; D. D. Lieserson, counsel, National Consumers Council, Chicago; Dr. Leonard Greenburg, executive director, division of industrial hygiene, New York State Department of Labor, New York City; Dr. Alice Hamilton, expert on industrial diseases, Hadlyme, Conn.; R. Mac Keown, engineer, safety and sanitation department, Wisconsin Industrial Commission, Madison; Dr. S. Z. Levine, Children's Clinic, New York Hospital, New York City; Robert J. Watt, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.; E. Pendleton Herring, executive director, American Political Science Association, Washington, D. C.; Albert S. Regula, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., New York City, and Albert W. Whitney, consulting director, National Conservation Bureau, New York City.

The following are Government advisers on the advisory committee: Max Kossoris, statistician, Division of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; R. R. Sayers, U. S. Public Health Service; and Verne Zimmerdirector, Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

(From A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement)

Andrews Appoints Committees to Fix Wages For Hat and Millinery Workers

Washington, D. C.—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act, on Monday announced the appointment of Industry Committee No. 4 for the hat industry and Industry Committee No. 5 for the millinery industry. After thorough investigation, the committees will recommend minimum wage rates for these industries between the present statutory minimum of 25 cents an hour and 40 cents an hour, before becoming effective the recommendations which committees have to be approved by Administrator Andrews.

Each committee consists of five representatives of the employes, and five representatives of the employers.

The five representatives of the employes for the hat industry committee are Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and four officials of locals of that union.

The five representatives of the employes for the millinery industry committee consists of Max Zaritsky and Alex Rose, president and vice president, respectively, of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, and three local officials of that organization.

BUY A. F. OF L. UNION LABEL GLOVES, MITTENS

White and Ornburn Urge Mobilization of Organized Labor to Patronize Glove Manufacturers Who Produce Union-Made Goods.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The International Glove Workers' Union of America recently issued a statement urging the manufacturers Union Labeled gloves. The label is either stamped in or a cloth label is sewed in working gloves and mittens.

For children's and dress gloves Extra copies of the list of union-made glove manufacturers may be obtained from the International Glove Workers Union of America, 518 East Eighth Street, Kewanee, Illinois.

Matthew Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Glove Workers' Union, in a formal announcement said:

"We request that all union members and their friends stress the importance of asking for the Union Label when purchasing working gloves and mittens. Any support that members of the American Federation of Labor can give the International Union and the employers who have proved their fairness by signing agreements, will be appreciated."

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, urged all members of labor unions, their families and women's auxiliaries to obtain a supply of these leaflets and hand them to local firms so that they will have union labeled gloves to stock.

He also stated that a single copy of the 1938 Union Label Catalogue-Directory, which includes the names of all manufacturers of union-made products, can now be obtained, without the regular charge of 25 cents, by writing the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HOTEL WORKERS UNION WINS TWO-WEEK STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

bitration board in the event such difficulties cannot be ironed out between the union and the employer. The board is to consist of one employer and a union member and an impartial member, to be selected either by the employer or the union within five days or by the conciliation service of Labor Department.

All workers who went out on the strike were returned to their jobs within three days and went back with the mutual understanding there would be no discrimination "for any reason in their former positions."

Improved Work Conditions

Other points in the agreement are these:

1. Employes shall have one fixed day off a week. They can be called in on this day only with 24 hours' notice. If they report and are not put to work, they will be paid half-shift. If they work more than half an hour, out of less than a full day, they will receive full wages.

2. The employer shall not enter into any agreement with an employe association "in the interpretation of the agreement signed."

3. No employe shall be requested to contribute funds to any other employe. This will break up the custom of bellboys sharing tips with bell captains, and waiters sharing tips with head waiters.

4. Dressing rooms and lockers shall be provided employes.

5. No porter or housemaid's work shall be done by waiters, waitresses or bus boys.

Negotiators at Final Conference

Those who attended the final conference with Dr. Steelman included John L. Connor and Howard T. Colvin, conciliation commissioners; Miguel Garriga, international vice president of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; Samuel Levine, attorney for the union; Gardner Moore, of the Shoreham Hotel; Thomas Carson, of Wardman Properties, and Joseph M. McGarraghy, attorney for the hotel operators.

A. F. L. UNION FAVORED BY WAREHOUSE WORKERS

Philadelphia, Pa. (AFLWNS).—Warehouse workers employed by the Union Premier Food Stores in Philadelphia voted two to one in favor of the A. F. of L. in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative. The vote was 45 for the A. F. of L.'s Storage Warehouse Employes Union, Local 18071, to 24 for the C. I. O. union.

Housing Chief Visions Homes For 150,000 Low Income Families

(Continued from Page 1)

000 has been set aside by the United States Housing Authority for slum clearance and rehousing projects in 155 cities.

"These projects, when completed this year and next, will provide decent homes for more than 150,000 families with incomes ranging from an average of about $1,100 a year in a few of the larger Northern cities down to an average of $400 in some of the Southern towns.

"The great majority of families in housing projects erected under the U. S. H. A. program will have incomes of from $600 to $900. A considerable number of families will be on relief rolls. * * *

"A public housing program makes men and women conscious of how their neighbors live. What a field city census gives us added funds to help it actually like and what it might be. you that you must cease and desist from using the name, International Ladies' Hand Bag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union.

"The American Federation of Labor recognizes the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union, represented by President Reinhb and Secretary Laderman, as the only organization authorized to use said name.

"Your prompt reply and advice will be accepted by you so that it may be unnecessary for the American Federation of Labor to take legal action in order to protect the use of the name granted by the American Federation of Labor to the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union.

"Please advise me of your compliance with the advice and request I have herein made.

"Very truly yours,

"WILLIAM GREEN,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor."

The headquarters of the Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union are at 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. The officers are: President, Samuel Reinlib; general secretary-treasurer, Samuel Laderman; first vice president, Charles Mutter; second vice president, Joseph Levitsky.

Green Warns Seceding Local Against Using Name of Ladies Hand Bag Workers Union

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor will not tolerate the use of the names of affiliated unions by unauthorized persons or groups. This was made clear in the following letter sent by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to the head of a group in New York City that has seceded from the A. F. of L. International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union, but continues to use the name of the organization. The text of Mr. Green's letter follows:

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1939.

"Mr. Harry Gevertzman, 58-55 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"I am advised that you and your associates, who refused to participate in the special convention called by the officers of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union and who have become disassociated from membership in said international union, are using the name, International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union as applying to this group which you represent.

"I must warn you against the pursuit of such a policy. I am notifying

Typographical Union Negotiates Closed Shop Agreement With Phelps Publishing Company

(Continued from Page 1)

Secret Agent X, Sky Aces, Sure Fire Writers, Ten Action Adventure, Ten Detective Aces, Ten Short Story Aces, Ten Story Detective, Ten Story Love, 12 Adventure Stories, 13 Mystery Aces, Variety Love, Variety Western, Western Aces, Western Trails, World War Aces, Complete Detective, Wild West Weekly, Complete Sports Novel Magazine, Catholic Mirror, Pastoral Staff, Catholic Digest, Occult Guide, Writers Monthly, National Digest Monthly, New England Homestead.

"Other departments were organized later and the dual 'union' will cease to exist. Forty magazines of national circulation added to the list of publications that may be purchased with the knowledge that your money is spent for a union product."

Editor's Note.—The "dual union" referred to by Mr. Baker is evidently "Local Industrial Union No. 368," chartered by John L. Lewis's C. I. O. and which has attempted to organize pressmen, photo-engravers and stereotypers employed by the Phelps Publishing Company.

Pennsylvania Jobless Paid Over $80,000,000

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

A segregation of unemployment compensation paid jobless workers by the various States, Ten Short Stories gives the tremendous benefits to out-of-work under Federal and State unemployment laws. In Pennsylvania, for example, over $80,000,000 was disbursed to qualified jobless workers up to March 1.

Director Ernest Kelly of the State Unemployment Compensation Bureau said that "7,186,699 benefit checks had been distributed," adding:

"While the volume of benefit payments activities dropped considerably from the peak figures of last March and April, an average of about $4,000,000 a month is being sent into the State's 67 counties."

500 OFFICE WORKERS QUIT C. I. O.; JOIN THE A. F. OF L.

(Continued from Page 1)

ish Daily Forward, Labor Committee for Palestine, Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Administrative Board of the Dress Industry and more that could be named.

A small group said to be Communists who tried to break up the meeting were thrown down and one of them was ejected forcibly for creating disorder. He sought to interfere with the taking of the vote, which 100 who came to the meeting with in on this day only with 24 hours' notice. If they report and are not put to work, they will be paid half-shift. If they work more than half an hour, out of less than a full day, they will receive full wages.

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D. OF C. OFFICE WOMEN GET $17 MINIMUM WAGE

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—An order to the District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board requiring employers to pay woman office workers not less than $17 for a 40 to 44 hour week, has become effective here on March 18. The same wage applies to office employers, but within a 40 to 48 hour week. Overtime at $14 was fixed for workers. Maids and cleaners must be paid not less than $12.50 for a 48 to 52 hour week. Approximately 4,500 women are covered by the order.

NLRB ENDS COMPANY UNION IN DETROIT

Detroit, Mich. (AFLWNS).—774 Nations Fair Motor Coach Employes ordered the U. S. Truck Company, Incorporated, of Detroit, to disband the Employes Mutual Benefit Union of U. S. Truck Company, which the Board found was the successor of the employes Mutual Benefit Association promoted by the company in 1937 to offset a strike planned by a local of the American Federation of Labor. Later the company put through an agreement with the E.M.B.U., which included a closed shop and benefit features.

TRAIN CREW LAW VETOED BY PENNSYLVANIA COURT

Harrisburg Judge's Edict "Saves" Railroad Owners $5,000,000 Annually in Wages of 3,000 Trainmen.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The State of Pennsylvania still has at least one judge who has the courage to defend the State legislatures have the power to determine what laws for the benefit of the workers shall be placed on the statute books.

This theory of judge-made law was illustrated here in the action of the Dauphin county court in declaring unconstitutional the Pennsylvania full-crew law. This decision the court reversed itself and contradicted precedents established by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Supreme Court of the United States.

The court granted a permanent injunction against the operation of the law, enacted by the Pennsylvania legislature in 1937, which provided for the employment of extra brakemen and passenger trains carrying more than five coaches and freight trains of more than 50 cars.

Judge John E. Fox held the law violated both State and Federal Constitutions and did not promote safety, as urged by the railroad brotherhoods.

Judge Fox's opinion was contrary to many others handed down on similar legislation.

It reversed a previous ruling of the Dauphin County Court, which upheld a full-crew act passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1911 and repealed in 1921. This act was affirmed by the State Supreme Court.

Inoperative in its two-year journey through the courts, the law would mean an additional $5,000,000 in wages to trainmen in Pennsylvania.

The law required railroads to employ two brakemen on passenger and freight trains carrying extra cars. A fireman on locomotives also was required on engines operating without cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad challenged the law on behalf of 49 other lines, and argued that its provisions entailed extra expense and "made work."

Counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad tended the law would cost that line alone $2,000,000 in additional pay for about 2100 men. This figure was disputed by Deputy Attorney General H. Russell Stockley.

The board required the company to refund to all employes the amount of the check-off which was provided to be applied to E.M.B.U. dues, with the stipulation that its order "shall have no effect upon the benefit features of the E.M.B.U., provided these are not used for discrimination against employes for union activity."

A. F. of L. Opens Western Office

(Continued from Page 1)

gion. We have seen direct evidence of their methods in Oregon where they have secretly operated behind the camouflage of farmers organizations to combat unionism and have spread vast sums in such campaigns.

"We intend to expose their vicious propaganda to the workers and the public and establish the American Federation of Labor on a firmer basis than ever before in the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States."

In emphasizing Mr. Lewis's qualifications as the organizer of the West, the A. F. of L. statement said:

"Mayor L. Lewis has been associated with the organized labor movement for the past twenty years, during the latter half of which period he has been employed directly by the A. F. of L. in various organizational capacities.

"Perhaps his outstanding achievement was the organization of the grain processing industry, including flour, mill and cereal workers. These unions in every part of the country, have banded together in the National Council of Grain Processors, of which Mr. Lewis is president. He will remain in this capacity while serving as the A. F. of L.'s western representative.

"A year ago Mr. Lewis successfully organized the Colorado State Federation of Labor and the Kansas State Federation of Labor at President Green's direction. He also engaged in organization work in Minnesota, Iowa and Wyoming. He is a member of the American Federation of Musicians. He plans to leave for the West Coast this week to take over his new duties."

CLEVELAND FOOD TRADE UNIONS FORM COUNCIL

Shorter Hours, Better Work Conditions and Other Benefits Sought by United Efforts of Eleven A. F. of L. Units Constituting New Group.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The recent consolidation of eleven American Federation of Labor unions here in the Cleveland Food Council is expected to bring about general improvement in the Cleveland food trade.

Affiliated with the new council are unions of truck drivers, commission house drivers, milk drivers, bakery drivers, warehouse workers, retail clerks, fish and poultry handlers, butchers, chain store clerks and managers and bakery and confectionery workers.

"Work of the council," according to Edward Murphy, who directed its formation, "will center first on educating the affiliated unions to cooperate with each other. We want to correct the situation whereby a minority group goes out on strike without the knowledge and support of all other affected unions.

"We believe both the unions and the employers will profit in the end able to get through a united organization. Uniform agreements in both sides will have the benefit of co-operative action. The council will also seek to establish legislation for improvement of the industry through labor agreements and by effecting uniform observance of opening and closing hours, including Wednesday afternoon closing, for all stores handling food products."

MEAT CUTTERS SIGN UP TWO HOUSTON CONCERNS

(Continued from Page 1)

the event they cannot be adjusted with the ordinary machinery set up under the terms of the agreement.

It was pointed out that the Houston Packing Company and the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers have maintained a cordial relationship for several months past, and the contract signed this week is the first closed shop agreement entered into by the management and union. It is retroactive as of March 7th.

Under the terms of the contract, minimum wages shall not be less than 48½ cents per hour for men and 41½ cents per hour for women. Overtime wages are the same for male and female employes doing the same class of work. The contract provides also a minimum work week of 32 hours.

The Houston shop agreement was signed last week between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America and the Frederick Produce Co., largest wholesale poultry and egg concern in the State of Texas, it was announced by J. Frank Chadick, Organizer for the International Union.

The contract is the first of its kind negotiated in this area and marks the beginning of an extensive drive to unionize the employes of all poultry and egg establishments in the Southwest territory.

A. F. L. DRAFTSMEN WIN TWO PAY BOOST PACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee was enabled to proceed with negotiations.

The result of the agreement means wage increases for everybody from $15 to $20 a week. It also provides that the agreement is to be lived through the union and identified with the current membership cards and that the union seal shall appear on all drawings.

Other features of the agreement are—vacations; eleven legal holidays; sick leave with pay; a five-day week of eight hours per day; time and one-half for overtime on week days, including Saturdays, and double time for overtime on Sundays; a minimum of fifteen hours allowed for work in any week; no work allowed on Labor Day.

The minimum salary schedule is: Squad boss, $70.00 per week; senior-A, $65.00 per week; senior-B, $60.00 per week; apprentices, $30.00 per week.

The bargaining and labor relations committee has filed a petition with the State Labor Relations Board against the Williams Iron Works, Inc., which is also a member of the Allied Building Metals Industries.